



PUBLISHED BY

CENTENNIAL
PAPER.

THE JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY

PRICE
TEN CENTS.

• 1788.

Past, Present, and Future of Cincinnati.

1888.

IN the autumn of 1779 Colonel David Rogers was floating along the Ohio River with two boats, carrying military stores between New Orleans and Pittsburgh. When approaching the mouth of the Little Miami, he saw several Indian canoes emerging from the nee, whereupon he lawed his soldiers on the Kentucky shore, intending to attack the enemy by surprise. But a large party of Indians were lying in ambuscade here, and speedily fell upon the Americans with rifle and tomahawk. Rogers and 45 of his men were killed on the field, and only a handful of the unfortunate soldiers escaped. This was the first introduction of Americans to the site of Cincinnati, and the reception was a sufficiently warm one. Could one of the gallant and picturesque Shawnee warriors of that dread day have seen in a vision the mighty city of white men that now covers these plains and hills, how appalling would have been his sensations, how incomprehensible and impossible would it all have seemed! And if this red Kwassind of the West could be brought into communication by a spiritual telephone with one of our contemporary gentlemen of the University Club or the Queen-City Club, how diverging would be their remarks!

The steps in the urban development are minutely recorded, and have occurred within a single long life-time. The lonely and moaning wilderness; the cowering huts of the first-comers; the encampments of the army, preparing the way for a new era; the little frontier fortress; with its artillery bearing on the haunted forest; the dingy shire-town, crouching by the muddy river;—all these have passed away, and on their site stands the eighth city in the United States, with its 300,000 inhabitants, and its multitudinous activities of commerce and manufactures, of arts and

sciences, of education and religion. Already it has passed San Francisco and New Orleans and Louisville—and it seems destined to outstrip also Baltimore and Boston and St. Louis, and so to enter the quintette of the foremost American cities.

Let us listen to the dreams of a professional and scientific prophet of the earlier Olympiads of Ohio.

In the year 1840, G. W. Scott of Mannee published a lengthy dissertation, showing by tables of increase that by the year 1938 the United States should have exactly

populous Ohio Valley at Cincinnati; its development to the primacy of the world's cities seemed as certain as mathematics, to the vision of this prophet of the Maumee. Neither London nor Paris nor New York (not to mention Chicago, the diffident) has as yet duly observed this promised rival for supremacy; but who shall venture to say what may come at the end of the twentieth century, in a world measurably united, socialized, Anglicized, and pledged to eternal peace?

There is an intense civic pride dwelling in the hearts of the Cincinnatians, rivalling the old Florentine spirit of the Middle Ages, and leading them to a self-complacency exceeding even that of the Bostonians. One of these scholars, in the exercise of this laudable trait predicts that the day is not distant when Cincinnati shall be "the Edinburgh of a new Scotland, the Boston of a new New England, the Paris of a new France."

Inasmuch as the site of the city is unrivalled for its concentration of food and fuel, timber and iron; since its network of communications by railway and river is of unsurpassed efficiency; since its growth as a community has been phenomenal, in face of many obstacles; since its suburbs are the most beautiful in the world; its future appears to be more rich in promise than that of any other city, American, European or Asiatic. And the dwellers by the cold and misty Atlantic, or by the blue waters of the Pacific, or through all the fair valleys of the interior, can only wish a God-speed to Cincinnati, in the name of the Great Republic, and hope that it may be more wise, and beautiful, and prosperous than any of the famous world-cities that have preceded it in the long march of the centuries.



CINCINNATI IN 1800.

287,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000,000 should be dwellers in the Atlantic States, 37,000,000 on the Pacific slope, and 200,000,000 in the Ohio-Mississippi valleys, with Cincinnati as the chief city of America. In the year 2000, it should be the greatest city in the whole world. To support this romantic argument, he showed that the great cities of the ancient world, from Nineveh and Babylon and Thebes to Palmyra and Baalbec and Jerusalem, were all inland places, as are also more than two-thirds of the metropolis of modern times. With canals, turnpikes, railways and steamboats concentrating the vast commerce of the in the long march of the centuries.

Cincinnati Base-ball Park; and Mr. W. S. Groesbeck chartered the free concert in Burnet Woods Park with \$50,000; and Mr. R. R. Springer gave \$125,000 towards the Music Hall.

The Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil visited the city in 1876; and the Republican National Convention in session here nominated Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Of later scenes and events, the great floods of the Ohio, the dedication of the Art Museum, the Court-House Riots, and other notable occurrences, it hardly profits to speak in detail, since they are still fresh in the minds of our people. It will be our purpose only, to give a few details of the past, and to present old pictures of the bygone days.

How the Churches Came.

The foundations of Christianity in Cincinnati were full of picturesque incidents, a few of which deserve commemoration, in order that we may perceive how small were the seeds

awakening, and the consecrated labors of many a plain old circuit-riders, have ripened into twenty-seven churches in Cincinnati.

The Episcopalian in Cincinnati, three communions and nineteen others, were organized into Christ Church, in 1817, by the Rev. Philander Chase, who afterwards became the Bishop of Ohio. They held services for some time in an old cotton factory, and then in various abandoned churches of other communions, and finally in their own edifice, which was built in the year of the famous Steepy Church, in the East End of London. During its first twelve-and-a-half years, this society of Christians has raised for missionary and charitable ends, nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

Among the better-known Episcopal churches are Grace Church on Fourth Street, near Main; and St. Paul's Church, a Romanesque building on Seventh Street. Among the Episcopal parish-officers have been William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, and Chief-Judge Salmon P. Chase.

Catholicism began in the town in 1818, and eight years later was represented by Bishop Fenwick and four priests, and a few Poor Clare nuns. The great Cathedral of St. Peter was built in 1839-44, most of the work being done at seasons when the workmen would else have been unemployed. The walls are of Dayton marble, and the lofty roof is upheld by lines of freestone columns. The altar is of

The First Baptist Church was organized as far back as the year 1813, and worshipped in a log house for some years, its original membership being but eleven. Through revivals, and secessions, and



GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

successive colonizations, fruitful swarrows from the parent live, this feeble band has developed into fifteen full-grown churches.

THE

CENTINEL of the North-Western TERRITORY

Open to all parties—but influenced by none.

(Vol. I.)

SATURDAY, January 18, 1794.

(No. 1.)

Territory of the United States North-West of the Ohio.

By ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Governor of the Territory of the United States North-West of the Ohio.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a War at present exists in Europe between France and the one part, and certain other powers on the other part, and also the United States are allied to France yet, are our parties in this war, but are at peace with the other powers, and particularly with Spain, from which political circumstances by the laws of nations the duties of an exact neutrality and to avoid protracting and importunate towards all the belligerent powers, the observation of which neutrality has been enjoined upon the Citizens of the United States by the President in his Proclamation of the 2d April, 1793. And it having been communicated to me through the Secretary of War, that the representatives of Spain have made representations to him, of the design of General Frenchman by the name of La Chaise, Charles Delpeau, Mathurin and Signoux or either of them, in any attempt they may meditate against the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi or to aid or abet them in the same in any manner whatever; and all persons who may offend, may depend upon being prosecuted and punished with the utmost rigour of the law: And I do hereby require and command, all officers Civil and Military, to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the said La Chaise, Delpeau, Mathurin and Signoux or either of them, from making any leases of Men, or other preparations within the Territory, and to imprison them should they have the audacity to attempt it, and to restrain all and every of the inhabitants from joining themselves to them, or otherwise them.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the Territory to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand, done at the City of Marietta in the County of Washington, the Seventh day of December One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Three; and of the Independence of the United States the Eighteenth Year.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,

By the Governor's Command

A. M. GORN,

For Wm. W. Sargent, Secretary

All those who are indebted to the said Father are advised to call and pay off their respective amounts, within ten days, or otherwise, as will be satisfactory to either, he will be ready to receive any amount which will be agreeable to him and more for his share, who do not comply with this edict will be severely punished.

C. AVERY,

Cincinnati, Dec. 21, 1793.

THE CENTINEL OF THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

THROUGH the kindness of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Hinsdale, Clark, and M. F. Force, we present a reproduction, in its active size, of an early number of the pioneer newspaper of Cincinnati, the first newspaper published in the United States west of the Alleghenies. This rare literary curiosity is in itself more than enough to interest the friends of literature and science, and will doubtless be treasured by thousands of people in the valley of the Ohio.

The following is a Government paper which appears in this number of the *Centinel* bearing on the following facts. At this time the new French Republic was engaged in a life-and-death struggle with England, Spain, Prussia, Austria, and the German principalities, and Cisalpine Genoa, the Ambassador of France to the United States, had sent French agents to Ohio and Kentucky to enlist an army of 2,000 men, to descend the Ohio and

Carrara marble, with statues of angels carved by Hiram Powers, and the great organ has 44 stops and 2,200 pipes. The chief of the art-treasures is Muñoz's famous painting of "St. Peter Liberated by the Angel," which was presented by Cardinal Fesch, Napoleon Bonaparte's uncle, to Bishop Fenwick, being among the spoils of the Peninsular war in Spain. The beautiful lofty tower and spire contains a chime of bells which strike the quarter-hours and play a melody every third hour. This group of bells was given by Reuben R. Springer, whose benefactions to the Catholic Church here have aggregated vast amounts. In 1833, John Baptist Purcell became Bishop; and 18 years later the Archiepiscopal See of Cincinnati was created. There are now upwards of 50 churches and chapels in the city, with sodalities, confraternities, missions, hospitals, schools, etc., in great number. Among their religious are Franciscans, Passionate Jesus, and Sisters of Charity, of Mercy, of Notre Dame, of St. Francis, and other orders.

Joseph Jonas, the father of Cincinnati Democracy, came hither in 1817, and opened a watch-maker's shop. He was the pioneer of the Jews, who now number many thousands, with half-a-dozen synagogues, several costly structures, the Hebrew Union College, a large number of charitable and social and other institutions. The Beni Jesu Society occupies a beautiful Saracenic temple on Plum Street, erected at a cost of above \$200,000.

The New Church was founded in 1811, by disciples of Swedenborg, and has grown into a membership of 400.

About the same time certain Friends, from Virginia and Nantucket, formed a meeting here, which has developed into two, representing respectively the Orthodox and Hicksite branches.

The Unitarians organized in 1829, and have been ministered to by Cyrus A. Bartlett, James Freeman Clarke, Samuel Osgood, Aaron Bancroft (father of the great historian), Henry W. Bellows, W. H. Channing, Monroe C. Conway, A. D. Mayo, David A. Wasson, and other famous divines.

The Congregationalists became organized in 1840, the former body being the Lawrence-street Church; and six years later, the great and active Vine-Street Church swung over from Presbyterianism into the Congregational ranks, and became a tower of strength in the West. There are now five churches of this faith in the city, perpetuating the memory of the ancient New-England Puritanism.

INDEPENDENCE BALL.

The house of Mr. CONSTANCE is SELECTED AS A BALL TO BE HELD AT THE CINCINNATI INN, ON FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1812, AT THE SAME RATE OF PAYMENT AS THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

FRANCIS CARR, (J. C. SHORT,
P. A. SPRIGGAN,) MANAGERS. (T. C. BARKER,
N. LONGWORTH,) JONES 30.—1812. (W. IRWIN, JR.)

Some Words about Newspapers.

ON the 9th of November, 1793, in the same week that the Duke of Orleans and Madame Roland were beheaded by the Revolutionists in France, the first newspaper in the Northwest Territory made its appearance, from a rude little printing office at the corner of Fourth and Sycamore Streets, Cincinnati. It was about the size of a pocket-handkerchief, on light brown paper, without editorial, local, or reviews, and enriched by about three inches of advertising matter. Its New-York news was 56 days old; and the London despatches bore the date of eighteen weeks back.

This diminutive record of venerable news, the precursor of thousands of newspapers in the imperial region, bore the top-heavy name of *The Centinel of the Northwestern Territory*, and its chief function was the chronicling of the massacres wrought by hostile Indians among the Ohio settlements, and the advances and retreats of the little armies of the United States through the dreary wilderness. After a few years, when the Territorial capital went up to Chillicothe, the plant of this little paper was transferred there also; its place in Cincinnati being filled by *The Western Spy*, edited by Joseph Carpenter, of Massachusetts, who printed therein, the messages of President Jefferson, the records of the battles of the War of 1812 (some months after they were fought), the latest advices

but doubtless of great interest to their constituents of those simple days. They used to bring their paper from Redstone Old Fort in Pennsylvania, and when the capricious river, in flood or drought, prevented its arrival, the packing paper of the local stores, yellow and brown and gray, was called upon to supply the lack. In 1821 the *Times* came into being; and in 1826, began the first daily newspaper in America west of Philadelphia, *The Commercial Register*, which had a troublous existence of but six months. In 1827 the *Gazette* appeared as a daily, 19x27 inches in size, with 125 subscribers and a stockful of advertisements, the entire edition being worked off easily on a small hand-press.

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JOEL BARLOW.

which have since developed into thousands of purified lives, and eleven score of churches, besides colleges, convents and charities in great numbers. The church of the pioneers was of the Presbyterian faith, and stood near the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, not far from the present First Presbyterian Church, which was built for the sum of \$400, contributed in small sums by the men of the village and the officers of the garrison—a rude frame building, 30 by 40 feet in area, unplastered and unceiled, with battened doors and little square windows, a floor of mother earth, seats of smoothed logs, and a pulpit composed of a breastwork of unplaned cherry boards. The stern old pioneers who worshipped in this primitive sanctuary were compelled by the Territorial law to carry loaded muskets to their services, in order to be prepared against attacks by the fierce Indians whose war-parties made such fearful forays from the inner wilderness of Ohio. The first pastor of this militant flock was the Rev. James Kemper, being appointed a supply at the "Miami," who descended the river on a flat-boat, with his exceeding great family, and reached the church flock in time for some time, he preached to the diminished flock on stumps and tree-trunks, a taller stump being serviceable. By and by the little society raised enough money to pale the door-yard and fence in the burying ground." The pay of the clergy in those days was meager enough, and they took their revenge by preaching sermons two hours long, sometimes allowing an intermission between the two halves of the discourse. Amid the wars of the Old Lights and New Lights, in 1815, the rugged old shanty-church was replaced by the famous "two-horned church," a low, heavy and ugly brick building with two square towers. There was a singular projection at the rear, holding the pulpit and platform; and here, sheltered and hidden behind purple curtains, the minister waited until service began. The old temple of the pioneers was hauled away and made a Radical Methodist Church up by the Emery Arcade. These old churches the Rev. Dr. J. L. Wilcox held his ministerate—stern and steady and true-blue Presbyterianism—from 1808 to 1846, returning to Cincinnati when it had 100,000. There are now 18 Presbyterian churches in the city.

The beginning of Methodism came some ten years after the settlement, when the Rev. John Kohler, Bishop Asbury's missionary to the Northwest Territory, rode down out of the lone northern wilderness, and into Fort Washington, which he oddly characterized as "a decaying, time-stricken, God-forsaken place." Naturally, the villagers and soldiers refused to listen to this fearless evangelist; but a year later a Methodist class was formed in the fort, and Lewis Hunt, the rider of the Miami circuit, occasionally preached there. Not long afterward, John Collins, a sturdy New-Jersey farmer up on the Little Miami, began to preach in Cincinnati, and became a great power in the upbuilding of Methodism in southwestern Ohio, where his rude eloquence often won converts to his cause. The first rural camp-meetings and village classes, "the first Methodist society in the town was formed in 1804, by the circuit-riders, with eight members, and had its meetings in the little log school-house near the

PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE.

umphs of this enterprise, and its comparatively recent union with the livelier successor of the old *Centinel of the Northwest Territory*, under the title of *The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*, need not be detailed here, being known of all men in the great Ohio Valley. And space fails to tell of the religious, educational, literary and technical papers that have risen and flourished in this Athens of the West.

The Millerites.

IT was somewhere about the years 1843-44 that certain eloquent preachers came to Cincinnati, and with fiery earnestness taught that the end of all things was at hand. They built a great tabernacle, near Mill Creek, and replaced the old newspaper with the startling title of *The Midnight Cry*. The converts were rapidly increased, and their worldly goods, and their farewells to their relatives and friends, and then assembled, full two thousand strong, in the tabernacle, to await the beatific vision of the coming of the Lord, on the appointed day and night. Meantime, the surrounding streets were filled with rabid crowds, reviving the enthusiasm, and filling the air with thunderous shouts of "Hurray for Clay!" "Hurray for Polk!" and similar campaign-cries. Groups of brawlers forced their way into the sanctuary, and drowned the prayers with applause; while others let loose birds, to fly over the heads of the audience. Outside, the mayor and his police force were vigilantly moving up and down through the hostile throngs, to avert the violence which seemed about to break out against the devotees. And so, amid a whirlwind of angry outcries and ridicule, the time went away, and no angelic vision came. The time was over, no divine voice resounded over the agitated city. The hour of probation passed without sign, and the proclivities of the New-Hampshire prophet went sadly home, to resume on the morrow the prosaic avocations of their daily life.

Public Libraries.

THE first public library in the Northwest Territory came into existence here, in 1802, when Gen. Findlay, Judge Burnet, Squire Sedam, Gen. St. Clair and a score of other gentlemen endowed \$3,00, with which books were bought for the use of the infant community. This was two years before the famous Coop-skin Library was founded, at Ames, where the farmers' lads killed hundreds of coons, and sent their skins to Boston, to be sold, and the product returned in books. The Circulating Library was opened in 1814, with 800 volumes; and the Apprentices' Library in 1821, free to all minors of the working-classes. The Young Men's Mercantile Library began its work in 1835, having raised \$1,800 for the purchase of books. Five years later, another of \$1,000 was collected, and sent to London for more books; and the library took rooms in the old College Building, on Walnut Street, whose beautiful gardens ran down to Poole Street. At the burning of the building, in 1847, most of the books were saved; and a year later the old quarters were re-occupied. In 1866 the College again yielded to the flames, to the great loss of the Library; but on its re-occupation the Association returned once more, and occupied its present delightful rooms, the haunt of hundreds of scholarly Cincinnatians. The Public Library began under the Ohio State law of 1853, and was opened in 1856, with 11,630

McKinley Wires to break, under the direction of Gen. George Rogers Clark, "Commander-in-Chief of the Friends." It required all the energy of President Washington, and the efforts of General Greene, to keep the forces together.

Another romantic feature followed close upon this one, when Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, made preparations with Juan Sanchez, the Spanish Ambassador, to burn the Federal garrisons, and then to march to Spanish, displaying the King of Spain's colors to the militia. The militia of the Ohio Valley was to be enrolled under the Spanish colors, and the King of Spain promised them a full complement of artillery.

This daring proposition was coldly received by the American officers, and the Spanish envoy barely escaped, and was sent under guard beyond the frontier of the United States.

from Napoleon's armies in Italy, and Spain, and Russia, and other exciting events of those distant days, as brought down the river in canoes, or through the wilderness, by post-riders. By and by

came a company of German immigrants, named "The Habs," published from the cock-loft on Sycamore Street, and edited by an enterprising Pooh Bah, who also preached the Gospel, sold patent medicines and books, kept the town records, and evaded rate citizens who took offence at his editorials.

On the 15th of July, 1815, the very day when Napoleon surrendered to Capt. Maitland of the *Bellerophon*, the first number of the famous *Cincinnati Gazette* made its appearance. Thereafter a choice and quaint variety of serial publications came into being—run their courses—and passed into the limbo of oblivion. Among these were *The Literary Gazette*, *The Ohio*, *The Spirit of the West*, *The Literary Cudet*, *The Western Monthly Review*, *The Ladies' Museum*, *The Shield*, *The Western Tiller*, and others, dry enough, in modern taste,

volumes, part of them belonging to the Mechanics' Institute. In 1821 it occupied its splendid new building, on Vine Street, which in its appointments and capacity is equalled by only a few literary structures on the Continent.



AN INDIAN FIGHT ON THE MUSKINGUM.
corner of Lawrence and Congress Streets. In 1806 a new stone bridge was built, and after successive enlargements, was replaced, in 1829, by the great Wesley Chapel, the scene of Bascom's lectures on Christian evidences, and Rice's assaults on Catholicism, and where the Hon. John Quincy Adams gave his great address. The feeble germs of Methodism, after many a fervent revival and

but doubtless of great interest to their constituents of those simple days. They used to bring their paper from Redstone Old Fort in Pennsylvania, and when the capricious river, in flood or drought, prevented its arrival, the packing paper of the local stores, yellow and brown and gray, was called upon to supply the lack. In 1821 the *Times* came into being; and in 1826, began the first daily newspaper in America west of Philadelphia, *The Commercial Register*, which had a troublous existence of but six months. In 1827 the *Gazette* appeared as a daily, 19x27 inches in size, with 125 subscribers and a stockful of advertisements, the entire edition being worked off easily on a small hand-press.

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School Days of Old.

THE first of our schools was opened in the year 1792, in a little log building near Fort Washington to ensure the protection of the garrison against prowling Indians. This was the germ of the vast and efficient educational system of Cincinnati, which by the year 1830 expended \$5,000 annually on its teachers, and now devotes over half a million dollars a year to the same purpose—the result of which is the fact that the Public Schools of Cincinnati are universally recognized as an ideal system. The children applied the general term of "Yankees" to every one coming from east of the Alleghany Mountains, whether from Massachusetts, or Maryland, or the Carolinas; and it was their pleasing custom to seize upon each of these newcomers, soon as they appeared at school, to "whip the Yankees out of them," by such drubbings and thumpings and kicks as would tend to banish from their Eastern pride. Officers in the American militia met their minister with despotic valor, for the honor of their happily-remembered Dedham, or Annapolis, or New Beme; but in the end, overborne by the rush of Buckeye lads, they were laid low, and the "haughty blood of effete Atlantic civilizations ebbed from their battered noses. At other times,

and founder of Pike's Opera House; and Friedrich Eckstein, of Berlin, the founder of the Academy of Fine Arts, and Hans Powers, master of the art of sculpture; and Count August V. Kautz of Baden, veteran of the Mexican and old-time Indian wars, and brilliant cavalry officer in the Secession War; and Gen. Gottfried Weitzel, of the Rhenishpala, a division-commander in the Army of the Potomac; and George Walker, of Wurtemberg, a graduate of Tübingen. Many other men there were, graduates of the great German universities, who united to elevate the tone and condition of society, making their strong training felt in journalism, commerce, philanthropy, politics and religion. August Moor, of Leipzig, a pupil of the Royal Saxon Forest-Academy, was one of the most prominent of Cincinnati, and formed a branch of German companies. A veteran of the Seminole and Mexican wars, he raised a German regiment in 1803, and became a gallant General in the National army.

Another eminent German-American is Johann Bernhard Stolle, of an old Frisian family, teacher,

past floated sweetly over the broad sylvan river. The American citizens, who had founded the Episcopal Singing Society, and the Musical-Fund Society, kept the lead among the musical people, in point of time; but the art was carried to a higher point by the Germans, who began by meeting in saloons "over the Rhine," each with a quart



CINCINNATI ABOUT 1800.

of beer and a singing-book, and in 1849 began in Cincinnati the first of their great national Singfestes. Among the best of the American songwriters of that day was the late Capt. George Ward Nichols, a Bostonian born, artificer of the "Song of the West," and a gallant soldier in Paris, for some years art-critic of the New-York Evening Post, staff-officer of Fremont and Sherman, and author of "The Story of the Great March," etc. It was very largely due to his efforts that the annual musical festivals and the College of Music were established.

Some Art Notes.

THE pioneer of art in the West was an adventurous German, George Jacob Beck, one of Gen. Wayne's scouts, who settled in Cincinnati after the Maumee campaign, in 1792, and painted some Ohio landscapes, being aided also by his artist-wife, the daughter of a Messenier. Several of the pupils of Sully, men like Neagle, Corse, and Busch, also passed parts of their artistic careers here. By degrees the river-town became a brilliant art-centre, where Beard, and Kellogg, and Powell, and other famous painters executed their great works, and united in Bohemian fellowship. Some of them were miniaturists; others worked in landscape; and still others preferred great historical compositions, like "Starved Rock," "The Trial of Shakespeare," "Prometheus," and the like. Here the illustrious poet-painter, Thomas Buchanan Read, began his bright career; and Eastman Johnson labored, in poor poverty; and the five eccentric Frankensteins worked over many a glowing canvas; and Somtag plighted the market with his vivid landscapes; and Duveneck painted scores of Madonnas for the Ohio Catholic churches, before his departure for Munich and a world-fame.

In the field of sculpture, Cincinnati also won great honor. The foundations of this art were described by Estelle, who established a studio here full sixty years ago and taught his art to Hiram Powers and Shubael Cheever. Nor can we forget Christopher C. Brackett, or John Ayr or H. K. Brown, or the Saxonian Mücke, called by his German-American admirers "Hergott-Schmitz," because his carved crucifixes were of such high merit; or Ezekiel, the Hebrew sculptor; or Rehiss, whose statue of Gen. McPherson now adorns one of the great squares of Washington; or Denger, the creator of "Imelda and Azzo," and "Dantroschen."

With such high masters in art, the advance of

CINCINNATI IN 1800.

the young romanes would unite in "baring out" the schoolmaster, double-locking the battened doors of the log-built temple of learning, and refusing to admit the innocent pedagogue until he had solemnly promised them a holiday, with a general treat of apples and ginger-cakes. After a celebrated spelling-match, it is recorded that the teacher marched his lads to a neighboring tavern, and set them up with copious flagons of "cherry bounce," to the immense bewilderment of their brains.

The Cincinnati Music Hall and College of Music.

THIS colossal enterprise, worthy of the civic pride and culture of Athens or Florence, was started in 1875 by the eminent citizen Reuben R. Springer, who offered to give \$25,000 towards it, if the people would contribute an equal sum additional. The original trustees were Mr. Springer, Robert Mitchell, William H. Harrison, Julius Dexter, T. D. Lincoln, Joseph Longworth, and John Shillito. The municipality of Cincinnati gave to the enterprise the greater part of the block between Elm and Plum, Fountain and Grant Streets; and the vast building was erected in 1877-78, and has since been the school of many important and interesting musical compositions by the most political and other compositions. Its cost was upwards of \$500,000. The College of Music opened in 1878 with Theodore Thomas as director, Col. George Ward Nichols being the moving spirit in its inception; and now has upwards of 500 students, with a corps of famous and proficient instructors. At the great May Festivals in Cincinnati, the most magnificent and impressive music is rendered, by artists of world-wide fame; and thousands of delighted auditors enjoy its elevating ministrations.

The Teutonic Influence.

AGENERAL share in the noble building of the Queen City of the West has been borne by the sons of the great Teutonic Empire, who from the beginning helped to found here, on the banks of a river more glorious than the Rhine, a city already far surpassing any of the thousand-year-old principalities of the Rhine-land. Among these pioneers were the sturdy Heidelberg, David Ziegler, the first president of the little village; and Martin Baum, the Alsatian, who founded here the first local sugar-refinery, from a foundry, woollen factory, and steam flour-mill, besides making his house (the most elegant in the town) the nursery of many enterprises for the development of art, science and education, and the home of cultivated and literary travellers. Hither also, came Christian Burckhardt, Prince Blücher's secretary, and founded a German newspaper; and

philosopher, lawyer, judge, and for some years past teacher of Latin and Italian.

The wonderful musical development of the city is largely due to its German citizens, whose singing societies long have been famous for their excellence. It is 65 years since the Apollo-Soziale Gesellschaft was founded; and close upon 50 years since the Deutsche Liedertafel sung its first chords.

A Memorandum on Music.

IN the early days of Cincinnati, there were not men enough adequately to fill out the trades and avocations of a metropolis, and so, like unto one of the great heroes of "The Mikado," various hardly congruous callings were often thrust by circumstances upon a single citizen. One of the street-signs read BOOKSELLER AND TAILOR; another citizen was advertised as "House and sign painter and minister of the gospel;" and the Rev.

Adam Hurdis united in himself the functions of merchant, organ-builder, and pastor of the New-Jerusalem church. In like manner, one of the early citizens, one of whom, the town-bearer, despatched to find relief from his prosaic daily labors by teaching an evening music-school at \$2 a quarter, "subscribers to find their own wood and candles." The first melodious efforts in the new town were largely of the Scotchish order, with the aforementioned McLean as director; Kennedy's fiddle, playing "Rothemurie's Rant" and "Shantrews;" and John McCormick's locally published music-book, *The Scotchish Harmonist*.

Sing by 1810 with these came the German singers, with their St. Cecilia Society, and the Apollo-Soziale, and the Liedertafel, abounding in deep-voiced songs of the Fatherland.

In 1819, only four years after the famous Handel and Haydn Society was founded at Boston, Cincinnati had her Haydn Society in full operation, giving public concerts of classical music. There was also a local brass band, whose repertory on the

Ohio valley in aesthetics has been notable and satisfactory, and has already borne such noble fruits as the Cincinnati Art Museum, with its magnificent building in Eden Park, rich in the works of Mead and Powers, Clesinger and Rinehart, Lessing and Munkacsy, Corot and Turner, and many of the famous old masters of Italy.

Markets of Yore.

BEFORE the year 1800, there was a little wooden market built over the cove at the foot of Sycamore Street, and pirogues and other boats were tied to its supporting piles. A few years later, there were three market-houses, supported on double and triple lines of brick columns, and affording to the villagers daily markets of remarkable variety, richness and cheapness. Among the commodities, venison and bear-meat was plenty, with odd roots and herbs, fox-grapes and paw-paws, cat-fish and billfish, walnuts and chestnuts, and other more common articles. The great Fifth-Street Market occupied the site of the Estabrook and the Tyler-Davidson Farms. In those halcyon days a turkey could be bought for sixteen cents, and a quarter of mutton for twenty-five cents, beef at three cents a pound, and pork at two cents a pound, with other things at the same rate. Hither came the tall Kentuckians, with their admirable Blue-Grass products; the long-bearded Dunkards, affluent in rich mutton; the farmers of the Miami, abounding in varied produce; the Vevey Swiss, with their delicate fruits and berries; and many other types of inhabitants. All travellers who came to Cincinnati were taken first to see these rich and tempting repositories of food; and it is recorded that one Eastern guest even so far forgot himself as to say that they were equal to the markets of Boston—those storerooms of beans and dried apples and ice. Now that its network of railways stretches across the continent, in every direction, the fruits of the semi-tropical States meet here the fish and oysters of the Atlantic and the rare products of California, with the abounding food-treasures of the adjacent valleys and plateaus.

Friedrich Reese, of Hildesheim, a dashing cavalry officer turned priest, who established Catholicism here, and in good time became a saintly bishop; and Wilhelm Nast, a graduate of Tübingen, and founder of German Methodism in the West; and Heinrich Rodter, of Neustadt, an old cavalry officer turned journalist; and Karl Gustav Rumelein of Wurtemberg, the traveller, statesman, author, and journalist; and Albert von Stein, the eminent civil engineer; and Ludwig Rehfuess, the Saxonian, devoted to science and education; and Samuel N. Pike (born Hecht), of Heidelberg, the many-millionnaire,

Fourth of July included the Massachusetts March, Adams and Liberty, The Victory of Orleans, Life let us Cherish, Monroe's March, Lawrence's Dingle, and many other then fashionable pieces. About this time, naturally, there set in a tidal wave of migration from Germany, and a steady free-for-all of bossons, tubas, oboes and cymbals.

The military band at Fort Washington for years

About Early Bridges.

THE first bridge about Cincinnati was a yellow-polar affair built across Mill Creek in 1805; and the method of its destruction was curious indeed. One of the United-States gunboats constructed by President Jefferson was moored under this pontifical work, during a time of flood, but instead of the bridge holding the vessel, and then went floating majestically off down the Ohio, and to ultimate destruction, bearing on its deck the fated structure. Another bridge on the same site was swept away some years later, and raced down the Ohio alongside a Methodist Church which had floated out of the Muskingum, and brought up near Louisville.

The then colossal scheme of bridging the Ohio was first agitated in 1819, but it was not until 1846 that John A. Roebling offered plans and reports on the project to the people of the city. In 1856, the work was begun; and in December, 1861, the great Suspension Bridge went into service. During

Chicago, 280; to St. Louis, 340; to New Orleans, 890.

In the year 1825 the route from Cincinnati to New York was by a three-days' stage-ride, across Ohio, through Xenia, Urbana and Bucyrus, to Sandusky, where a steamboat was taken for the East. The entire journey to New York took ten days. The stages also ran from Cincinnati through central Ohio, by Wheeling, and over the old Cumberland road, to Baltimore, making the journey in eight or nine days.

At the long levee between Main Street and Broad-way lie scores of steamboats, from the powerful little tugs that ply along the Ohio with their fleets of tows to the great floating palaces that visit the wide waters of the farther West.

The first steamboat launched upon the western waters was built at Pittsburgh in 1811; and five years later, Cincinnati sent her first steamboat, the *Vesta*, into the broad Ohio. During the next ten years Cincinnati built 60 steamboats, with a tonnage of 11,725 tons.

Many a bold brig and barque was built above Cincinnati, and loaded here for Liverpool and other European ports, and sailed away down thousands of miles of winding rivers, and out on the Gulf of Mexico, and to the broad Atlantic. The *Western Trader*



CINCINNATI ABOUT 1850.

much of this long ten years, the enterprise was almost entirely a Covington affair, and for long periods work ceased altogether.

The First Temperance Meeting.

In Cincinnati took place in 1818, and is pleasantly described by Mr. E. D. Mansfield:—

"The meeting was held on three o'clock in the afternoon, and for that day was really large and respectable. Many old citizens were present who were familiar with old whiskey, and upon whose cheeks it blossomed forth in purple dyed. The West, and indeed to the great body of people in the West, a temperance speech was a rare sight. Dr. Drake was the speaker, and they listened to him with respectful attention, and were by no means opposed to the object. The speech, however, was long. The doctor had arrayed a formidable column of facts.

The day was hot; and after he had spoken for about an hour without apparently approaching the end, some one, out of regard for the doctor's strength, or by force of habit, cried out: 'Let's adjourn a while, and take a drink.' The meeting did adjourn, and McFarland's tavern being near, the old seafarers resolved to make a call on him with 'old eye.' The meeting again assembled, the doctor finished his speech, and all went off well. Soon after, the temperance societies began to be formed, and the excitement then begun has continued to this day."

A Riverward Glimpse.

THE Ohio River is one of the most valuable and serviceable water-courses in the world, and well merits the name of *La Belle Rivière*—"The Beautiful River"—which was bestowed upon it by the ancient French *voyageurs*. Beginning at Pittsburgh, at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, it descends for 950 miles, with an average fall of 5 inches to the mile, and a usual current of 3 miles an hour; and enters the Mississippi 175 miles below St. Louis. There are 5,000 miles of navigable waters,

port was Marseilles, and the French customs-officer regarded the vessel with grave suspicion, as porting to half from a place never heard of. And it would have gone hard with ship and crew, had not the captain gallantly showed the amazed Frenchmen his route, pushing his tarry finger up the long Mississippi, eastward up the Ohio.

The steamer *Minnesota* stopped at and cleared from Cincinnati for Liverpool in 1845, and the *Liverpool Times* hailed her arrival "as a proof of the magnificence of the American rivers and the spirit of the American people." The *Minnesota*, \$600, was another Cincinnati built ship; and the *John Swany, Louis, Salem*, and other ships, built here about the same time, bore the local flags as far away as the coast of Africa.

An Old-Time Advertisement.

In *Cit's Advertiser*, 1845.

Bustles! Bustles! This undersigned having recently put in operation some cards in the building on the southwest corner of Smith and Seventh Streets, would respectfully inform the fashionable part of the community that he is prepared to make any quantity of Bustles of the latest and most approved pattern, containing from four to sixteen pounds of superior carded cotton, at short notice. Bustles warranted to fit, or no charge.

A YANKEE.

The editor says: "I hope the extensive scale on which he carries on his operations will reduce the price of brass, and thereby restore that article to its legitimate use."

About Theatres.

THE first local theatricals were given by the officers of the garrison, at the beginning of the century; and not long afterwards the Thespians, a local amateur company, used to render plays in the loft of Gen. Findlay's stone barn, with Major Ziegler in cocked-hat, breeches and sword, as doorkeeper. The proximity of Yeatman's famous tavern originated this rude couplet in the prologue:—

"To call in friends we need to raise no rumpus; You can't make a sign: it's Yeatman's square."

But when the Thespians at last ventured to build a little theatre, they were assailed in prodigious phrases by the Rev. Dr. White and his Presbyterian parishioners, and the contest lasted for many months, during which the columns of *Liberty Hall* and *The Western Spy* bristled with arguments and communications for and against. By the year 1815, a new theatre was built, with a drop-curtain painted by a Covington artist, and representing Cincinnati as viewed from the Kentucky shore. Hither came occasional strolling companies of players from Pittsburgh and towns farther east; wax-works, transparencies, museums, etc. In 1828, young Edwin Forrest (an Ohio lad) here played



FOURTH STREET LOOKING WEST FROM VINE STREET, ABOUT 1840.

on the Ohio and its tributaries, the Muskingum, Kanawha, Big Sandy, Scioto, Miami, Green, Kentucky, Wabash, Cumberland, Tennessee, etc. The distances by navigable waters are as follows: to Marietta, 306 miles; to Pittsburgh, 476; to Louisville, 442; to Cairo, 529; to Memphis, 787; to Vicksburg, 738; to New Orleans, 1,520; to St. Louis, 702; to the Great Falls of the Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains, 3,300 miles. The distances by railway are: to Baltimore, 686; to New York, 744; to Boston, 936; to Cleveland, 255; to

the part of Jaffier, in "Venice Preserved." The code of rules published in 1830 prohibited smoking, nut-cracking, the wearing of hats, and "personal alterations," in the theatre, and the occupants of the galleries were admonished against throwing apples and nut-shells into the pit.

The Third-Street Shires, the National, the Victoria, the People's, and other theatres (most of which went up in flame and smoke), bridged across the next four or five decades until the modern play-houses came into vogue, pioneered by Pike's Opera House, in 1859.

Medicine in the Olden Time.

THE pioneer physician, in the good old days of the last century, was Dr. Richard Allison, a New-Yorker, who had served as a surgeon in the Continental army during the Revolution, and came out to Cincinnati about the time it was founded, as Surgeon-General of the army, serving successively under Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne. He was with St. Clair's army when the Indians inflicted upon it the terrible defeat which so nearly resulted in annihilation, and found himself obliged to drop the lance and use a rifle for the rest of that appalling day. His horse was shot square in the head by an Indian bullet; but with the proverbial endurance of a doctor's horse, it left the field right doughty, and bore its master back to Fort Washington. The leaden mallet always remained embedded in old Dobbins's forehead, giving point to the doctor's merry quip that his horse had more in his head than some doctors that he knew. The surgeons at the fort were

ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE,
Of the old United-States Army.

accustomed to prescribe gratuitously for the people of the adjacent hamlets, and to give them medicines of the radical old-fashioned kind, from the hospital chest. After Wayne's victory, Dr. Allison concluded that he had had enough of the tented field, and so resigned from the service, and settled in Cincinnati, where he practised for over twenty years a kindly, shrewd and sensible leech, not over-weighted with book-learning, but cunning as to the frailties of humanity. Another of the fort-surgeons was Dr. John Carmichael, whose attendance often soothed the pain of the early Cincinnatians, old or young. Then there was Dr. John Elliot of New York, whose purple silk coat greatly astonished the pioneers; and Dr. John Phillips of New Jersey, one of Wayne's surgeons; and Dr. Joseph Strong, of Connecticut; and Dr. John Sellman, of Maryland, who resigned from the army after Wayne's victory, and settled on Front Street, between Sycamore Street and Broadway.



REV. MANASSEH CUTLER, D.D.

The first civilian doctor in town was Judge Burnet's brother, Dr. William Burnet, sometime an assistant-surgeon in the old Continental Line, who came out as early as 1789, and gathered what practice he could from the "eleven families and twenty-four bachelors" of Cincinnati. Another Esculapian who came a year or two later, fled to Kentucky, in fear of the Indians. Dr. M'Clure, arriving in 1792, created vast amusement among the garrison officers, who used to refresh their mornings with the celebrated bitters of Dr. Stoughton of London, by vending among them "Basil Shattox's Bitters," prepared in Cincinnati by Dr. Robert M'Clure."

But the foremost name among the old-time Cincinnati physicians was that of Dr. William Goford,



THE OLD HARRISON HOUSE, AT NORTH BEND.

who arrived in the year 1800, and succeeded Dr. Allison. He was a thoroughly educated practitioner, and made his healing rounds in powdered hair and liquor apparatus, receiving a cut quarter for each visit. This courtly old gentleman was the medical instructor of Dr. Daniel Drake, to whom he gave the first medical diploma ever issued in the Ohio-Mississippi Valley, and magnificently signed,

WILLIAM GOFORD,
Surgeon-General of the First Division
of Ohio Militia.

Dr. Drake's initiation to his profession was sufficiently practical. As he says: "But few of you have seen the genuine old doctor's shop, or regarded your olfactory nerves in the mingled odors which, like incense to the god of physic, rose from brown paper bundles, bottles stopped with worm-eaten corks, and open jars of ointment not a whit behind those of the apothecary in the days of Solomon. Yet such a place is very well for the student. How ever idle, he will always be absorbing a little medicine, especially if he sleep beneath the greasy counter."

For many years, Dr. Drake was one of the chief men of the infant city, useful and conspicuous in letters and in public life, as well as in the practice

and teaching of his profession. In those days, physicians were also the only dentists, charging 25 cents for each tooth extracted (with reduction if several were taken out), and plugging won-out teeth with tin foil, in lieu of gold. They were also their own apothecaries, ordering six months in advance their desired supplies of Glaber's salt, or antimonial wine (*haustus anodinus*), Huchman's mixture, and other obsolete medicaments. For bleeding, they charged 25 cents; for sitting up all night, a dollar; and for long rides to country patients, 25 cents a mile, payable in produce. These ancient chirurgeons were also called upon to exorcise witches; and their operations, aided by the credulity of their patients, produced miracles worthy of the "fathoms" of these enlightened days.

The Ancient Militia.

THE first creation of a civic guard occurred in 1799, when Governor St. Clair organized four companies in and about the town, appointing to each a captain, lieutenant, and ensign. Every adult male citizen was obliged by law to provide himself with a gun, a pound of powder, a pound of lead, sixty cartridges, and six flints, and all of these he had to keep in good condition, and ready for prompt action. If a gun was heard after sundown, every man had to seize his warlike paraphernalia, and he had to the rendezvous, ready to repel the enemy, be he Indian or Ohio or Spanish from the Mississippi. The Territorial Law ordained that each man going to church should arm and equip himself "as if marching to engage the enemy."

After the day of peril had passed, the militia used to meet on the Commons, on Seventh Street, between Walnut and Plum Streets, near Mother Mohawk's "Pop-Hart," of ill-repute; and here, equipped only with sticks and com-sticks, they solemnly went through their manual of arms, and practised Baron Steuben's infantry evolutions.

"Horace in Cincinnati" satirizes these doughty marches in many a merry rhyme, closing with:

"To the slogan yell,
That on the air does loudly swell—
Look! they have broken their line!
See how they run! See how they fly,
Shouting louder for battle and fire!
By Jingo, it's dinner time!"

These comic doggerels were succeeded by the famous territorial commands of the middle ages of the city: Cincinnati Hussars, Lafayette Grays, Washington Artillery, and other presumably gallant companies; and still later came the Brown Guards, with their scarlet uniforms and bear-skin shakos, the Young American Artillery, Washington Dragoons, Queen-City Cadets, Sarsfield Artillery, Guthrie Grays, German Yagers, and a score of other companies. These in turn gave place to the disciplined and mobile battalions of the Ohio National Guard, whose valor has been proven on many a desperate battle-field.

Meriwether Lewis.

WE have been enabled to reproduce here, from one of the only three existing woodcuts, the portrait of this famous explorer, whose heroic labors and journeys opened up such vast tracts of the land northwest of the Northwest Territory, including the valley of the Upper Missouri, the Rocky Mountains in Idaho and Montana, and the imperial domain of Oregon and Washington. He was a native of Albemarle County, Virginia, of an old military family, distinguished for valiant service against the Cherokees and the British. His great-uncle married George Washington's sister. His mother was a Meriwether of Virginia. In due time, young Meriwether Lewis became private secretary to President Jefferson, whose code of instructions, beginning:

"To Meriwether Lewis, esquire,
captain of the first regiment of infantry,
of the United States of America."

The little expedition reached the western frontier of the United States, on the Mississippi River, in 1803, and thence entered the Spanish territory the following spring. The detachment consisted of Capt. Lewis, Capt. Wm. Clarke, U.S.A. (brother of Gen. George Rogers Clarke), 14 United States soldiers, 1 French engineer, and a negro servant. The thrilling adventures of this little party among Osges, Mandans, Sioux, Crows, Shoshones, etc., during the two years in which they were lost to their country, and unheard of, in the vast and hostile wilderness towards the Pacific, fill two volumes (published at Philadelphia, in 1814), as interesting as any explorations and adventures of Stanley or Nordenkjold.

Cincinnati was but fifteen years old when these heroes reached her levee, dropping down the river from Pittsburgh, and stopping here probably to select a few soldiers from the garrison. The expeditionary force was to be composed of picked soldiers from the military posts along the Ohio River, and at Fort Washington Lewis could have found no trouble in detailing valuable men.

THE old township of Fulton (named for Robert Fulton, one of the inventors of the steamboat) was settled at an early day along the road between the hills and the river, and joining Cincinnati with the then prosperous but now extinct village of Columbia. Most of the steamboats in this district were built there. In 1824, Fulton was annexed to the city, as a result of a popular

Old Streets and Boundaries.

In the winter of 1831-32 a flood submerged the whole lower level of the city. Water rose to the second stories of the highest houses on

ors of this first great commercial enterprise were Goodman & Emerson, Carlile & White, J. D. & C. Jones, C. & J. Bates, Foote & Bowler, Blachly & Simpson, Reeves & McLean, David Griffin, and Coram. Pearl Street, west of Walnut, was opened in 1844. Fifth Street, except from Main to Vine, was occupied by cheap residences; and a wooden market-house filled the space now occupied by the Esplanade. About 1833 Franklin and East Main Streets began to be preferred as desirable residential streets. Prior to 1841 Fourth Street west of Walnut as far as Plum, was a beautiful street. In 1841 improvements were made west of Plum, and gradually reached the "fence" which ended the street at what is now Wood Street. In 1852 Columbia (now Second) Street was merely a dirty creek, crossed by wooden bridges at all intersections west of Walnut. No business of importance was done west of Main. The wharfage was between Main and Broadway; and even as late as 1846 the wharf space was a great mud-hole, sprinkled with coarse gravel. All transportation was done by river, by canal, or by country wagons. At last as 1842 the Little Miami Railroad opened the State of Ohio, and about 1849 the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad reached the State of Indiana. In 1850 streets beyond the canal were simply unmacadamized roadways. Central Avenue was then Western Row, which north of Court Street ran through pastures. Nearly every family kept a cow; and the cows were driven to the pastures in the morning, and were turned loose to wander home at night to be milked in the alleys and side-yards. The great characteristics of a city were not to be seen in Cincinnati about 1848, when a "hog-law" drove those "first scavengers" from the streets. Ash-piles were condemned, and the city supplied with water and gas. Most of the houses were cheaply built, and but few men kept carriages. There were only a few schools worthy of note. The merchants often entertained customers at their homes, and the general habits of pioneer simplicity prevailed. Tumpikes from the city were built between 1830 and 1840, and many of the citizens to-day remember the "old road" to Walnut Hills. Prior to 1840, Clinton was unincorporated; Cumminsville, now the 25th ward, and Camp Washington, now the 24th ward, were all farms. The "sports" gathered at a mile race-track, south of the old Brighton House, where the John-street horse-car stables are. The principal drives were up the river-bank to "Corbin's," or down to old Joe Harrison's place. Only occasional pleasure-parties ascended the hills, and then chiefly towards Cleves. The "down-river" road found all the fast horses, and Joe Harrison gave them good cheer. A few elegant homes, some yet in good condition, lined the hill-side of the road which was approached by Front Street, and by a road, the Sixth Street of the present time. West of Western Row, Sixth Street was not improved much earlier than 1840. A great orchard stood on the high bank west of Park Street; half-yards of brick-kilns generally occupied that locality. The pioneer wealth in that street were Abraham M. Taylor (who recently gave \$10,000 towards the Old Men's Home), James Taylor, William Neff, J. P. Tweed, Ambrose Dudley, Follock Wilson, H. W. Dury, and others. The great Barr Estate was north of Sixth Street, and was subdivided after 1843, and the Hunt or Pendleton Estate at the head of Broadway about 1846. In that neighborhood few houses were seen. The park-houses were on Sycamore and Canal Streets; the wholesale dry-goods houses, on Pearl and Main Streets; and the large grocery-houses, on Main, Front, and Pearl Streets. Such is a faint outline of what the great city of Cincinnati was only forty years ago.—From Notes of George W. Jones.

Old Dominion worked bravely and indefatigably to achieve this great end, fraught with such vast importance to the future of the Republic.

The Ohio Company was organized in March, 1787, at the bunch-of-Grapes Tavern, in Boston. Among its leading spirits were Gen. Rufus Putnam, a veteran of the old French wars, a prominent engineer officer of the Continental Army, and a close friend of Washington. It is to whom Lossing, the historian, calls "The Father of Ohio." Another of the leaders in this national scheme was



MERIWETHER LEWIS.

Front Street. Steamboats passed through Second (at that time Columbia) Street. A large number of the original citizens lived near the river; and it was not until the "miserable Yankees" came, and made a fuss about fever and ague, and such aboriginal invigorators, that people who were "anybody" lived on the hill,—say Fourth Street. Front

the Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, the foremost naturalist in America, and a man of singular ability in many directions.

In 1785 Fort Harmar was erected by the United States army, near the mouth of the Muskingum River, a pentagonal timber-work suitable for defense against the savages; and in the spring of 1788, 47 men came here from New England, under the care of the Ohio Company, and founded the first town in Ohio, opposite the fort. They descended the



GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM.

Ohio in the Mayflower galley, and named the new town Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France. By 1791 they completed the strong fortress called *Campus Martius*, protected by palisades, abatis, bastions, and six block-houses, defended by artillery, and containing the houses of the settlers. The Indians made several attacks in the vicinity, but did not approach the *Campus Martius*. After Wayne's victory (1794) the people left the garrison, and the town soon became a port



RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS.

of clearance and was famous for ship-building. Her ships carried grain to New Orleans, then cargoes of cotton to England, and thence freighted to other ports, the world over.

Thus came into being the pioneer Ohio town, to be followed in a few weeks by Cincinnati, and eight years later by Cleveland, in the Western Reserve.



GEN. HARRISON'S BURIAL PLACE.

THE earliest settlement in our State was made at Marietta, a short time before the founding of Cincinnati. And no historical sketch of the Buckeye State or any of its great cities, can consistently omit mention of this most interesting event.

The Washington family had from the first been deeply interested in this region. General George Washington was a large owner of land in the Ohio Valley; and his brother, Lawrence and Augustine, belonged to the first Ohio Company, founded away back in the year 1787. But their endeavors were not fruitful in occupying the vague wilderness beyond the Alleghany Mountains; and it was not until the close of the Revolutionary War that movements began on a large scale to settle and civilize the Western domains. Nearly 300 officers of the Continental Army

united in a petition to Washington, to have these lands granted to the veterans, in their regiments, in discharge of the pledges of the United States.

Virginia and New York surrendered to the Government their valid claims on the great domains to the westward; and then began the first important legislation on National matters. The Ohio Company, however, refused to ratify the articles of confederation until these State claims to the western territory were abandoned. With the achievement of this result began a series of Congressional enactments of great importance.

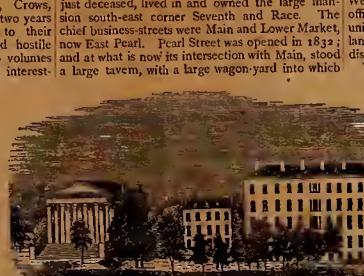
Thomas Jefferson's committee made a report calling for the division of the new empire into ten States, each of which should be admitted to the Union as soon as possessed of a population equal to that of the smallest of the older States. And in the new commonwealths, slaves should be allowed. Successive steps of legislation followed, until the famous Ordinance of 1787 became law, and slavery was excluded forever from the Northwest Territory, mainly through the influence of Massachusetts and Virginia. Lee, Carrington, Jefferson, Grayson, and other Congressmen from the

Territory Northwest of the Ohio River (as the old official title ran) has now grown, in a brief century, into great States, with a population of more than 12,000,000 souls; and of these the chief is Ohio, with its nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants, the third State in the Union, in population and power.

Nor should the agency of Kentucky be forgotten, who by her matchless soldiery so greatly contributed toward the defense of Ohio's northern frontier during the wars with England, while swarms of her hardy pioneers settled in the Buckeye valleys, and led the march of civilization into the grim solitudes beyond.

"Twas November the fourth, in the year of ninety-one,
We had a sore engagement near to Fort Jefferson;
St. Clair was our commander, which may remember'd be,
For there we left nine hundred men in 't West'n Territory."—*Fragment of an old Army Song.*

"O BLESS the mighty King of Heaven,
For all his wondrous works below,
Who hath to us the victory given,
Upon the banks of the Ohio."—*From an old Border Ballad.*



LANE SEMINARY, FORTY YEARS AGO.

lanterns drove. This tavern was bought from Daniel Home by merchants, who built a row of four-story brick stores, thought at the time to be the finest in America, some of which are still standing on the north side of the street. The project-

The Late John Shillito.

The business of The John Shillito Company, a cut of whose establishment appears on this page, was founded by John Shillito, a Scotchman, in Cincinnati in 1817, from Greenburg, Pennsylvania, where he was born Nov. 24, 1808.

Mr. Shillito, although a mere lad when coming to Cincinnati, at once entered the employ of Messrs. Blatchley & Simpson, at that time the leading mer-

chants of Cincinnati, and received the name of Keys' Hill, from James Keys, whose country-house stood on its brow. In 1827, Mrs. Summer named it Mount Auburn, in memory of a well-known locality in her native New England, and put up a painted sign-board bearing this pleasant title. High up in the pure air of the hills, 450 feet above low water, with charming views over the valley, yet overhang-

springs and the groves of tall forest-trees that beatify its undulating surface. An avenue 100 feet wide leads to the entrance, which is guarded by a noble group of Norman-Gothic buildings.

Trees and space would fail to tell of the rural beauties of Glendale, with its churches and college, and the pleasant estates of Robert Clarke, Judge Stanley Matchett, and others, with their great gardens; of quaint old Catharine, near the Longview Asylum; of Linwood and Mount Washington, out on the Little Miami road; of Riverside, stretching its legions of homes along the Ohio's shore; of old Camp Washington, where the Ohio regiments were re-united for the Mexican War; and of the Warsaw pike, with the famous Neff estates.

The great bridges that span the Ohio River from Cincinnati are wonderful works of ponitical architecture, and lend a new beauty to the landscape as seen from the suburban hills. The Suspension Bridge to Covington is hung from colossal stone towers, each higher than Bunker-Hill Monument; and has a total span of nearly half a mile, and a span between towers of 300 feet, making the rivet, of over 1,000 tons, being the longest single span of its class in the world. Here are double carriage-ways, two horse-car tracks, and double walks for pedestrians. This great work was finished in 1867, at a cost of \$1,800,000. A mile above, is the bridge to Newport, a wrought-iron structure over 3,000 feet long, resting on 12 piers, 100 feet above the river, and with a span of 405 feet over the channel. The Louisville Short-Line Railway crosses here; and there are also carriage-ways, horse-car tracks, and foot-ways. A mile and a half below the Covington Bridge is the Cincinnati Southern Railway bridge, a wrought-iron structure nearly a mile long, and 103 feet above low water. These imperial routes lead from the Queen City to its southern suburbs, reaching towards the idyllic Blue-Grass country, and the Cumberland plateau, and the great cities of North Georgia and Alabama.

Across the river on the Kentucky shore, are several suburban villages, and the cities of Covington and Newport, separated from each other by the Licking River. The site of Covington was given by Hubbard Taylor (son and agent of the Virginia

the setting of the sun; the broad-stretching farms of Ohio, rich in corn and wine; and the blue hills of Kentucky, melting away into theazy distance. Here, also, is the great double reservoir of the water-works, formed by a cyclopean retaining wall, 700 feet long and 100 feet high, 47 feet broad at the base, and 20 feet wide at the top, where it is crossed by a carriage-drive. The other sides of the hundred-million-gallon tank are formed by the everlasting hills.

Woodmen lie to the eastward of Walnut Hills, and in a pleasant modern suburb, with the handsome stone Church of St. Francis de Sales, a shrine of the German Roman-Catholics.

Here, also, are many charming semi-rural homes of wealthy Cincinnatians, with broad and beautiful views over the Ohio, where it comes bending down from the far northeast, including the ceaseless and interesting procession of river-rafts, and the sylvan shores of fair Kentucky.

THREE miles from the Cincinnati Court-House, on the famous old Madisonville turnpike, is the attractive rural region of East Walnut Hills, undulating in its contours, and from many points presenting fascinating views over the Ohio River and hill-girt valley, with parts of lowland Cincinnati, and its daughter-villages on the shores of Kentucky. Here is the great Harrison estate, in the old forested hills of blue limestone; the Robert-Burnett place, overlooking Mount Tuckerman and the Little Miami; the Longworth farm, rich in treasures of art, and with the house also of Mrs. Bellamy Storer, the patroness of ceramic art in Cincinnati; Taylor estate, with its Rhine-like views up and down the happy valley; John Kilgour's home, with its famous cedar avenues; the Sargent mansion, in its lovely park; and many other suburban homes.

FARTHER out is Columbus, the second settlement in Ohio in point of antiquity, and nestling near the mouth of the Little Miami. It is five miles from the Esplanade, although a part of the municipality of Cincinnati; and its thousand or two of contented inhabitants find here a peaceful home, with churches and schools, and all the blessings of modern American civilization. This pleasant site was discovered by Capt. Benjamin Stites of Kentucky, while chasing an out-and-back raiding party of hostile Indians, and a few weeks before his return, he came down the Ohio to found Cincinnati he settled here, in company with a score or so of comrades. One of their first acts was the establishment of a church, and in its lonely graveyard remain the tombs of the brave pioneers, lightly touched by the storms of a century.

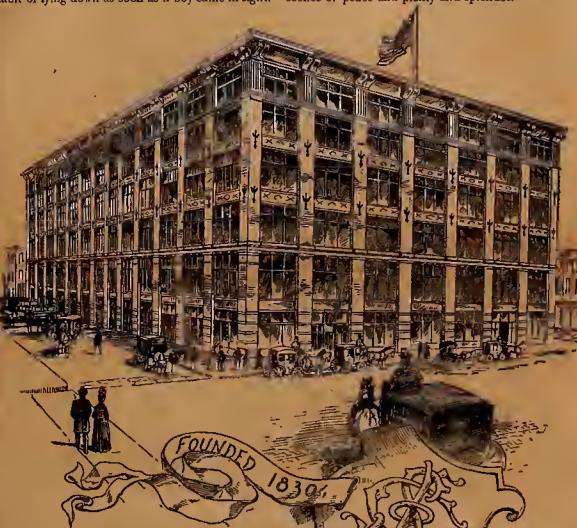
"And this Song of the Vine,
This greeting of mine,
The winter and the birds shall
deliver."

To the Queen-of-the-West,
In her girdles dressed,
On the banks of the Beautiful
River."

From Longfellow's Poem,
"Catalpa Wine."

Porkerian Reminiscences.

THE first local porker was Richard Fosdick, who began business in 1810. For many years, spare-ribs were dumped into the Ohio by cart-loads, as of no value. By 1820, the annual packing amounted to upwards of 30,000 hogs; and seven years later, it reached 160,000. By 1850, the annual average had reached 375,000, and for many years thereafter this was the foremost pork-producing city in the world. Mrs. Trollope complained that pigs' tails and jawbones blocked her best walks; and Sir Charles Lyell spoke in wonderment of the free logs wandering up and down the streets, owned by no one, and occasionally deposited, when too numerous, by the town council. He adds that "It was a favorite amusement of the boys to ride upon the pigs, and we were shown one sagacious old hog, who was in the habit of lying down as soon as a boy came in sight."



The Colossal

Commercial Palace

of

The John Shillito Company

Race, Seventh, and George Streets

Then and Now.

THE progress of Cincinnati during the brief space of its existence has been so vast and impressive that it would require volumes to depict its evidences and triumphs. The birch-bark canoe of a century ago floated over the same waters that now upbeat the pastoral steam-boats of the river lines; the pack-horse, stumbling wearily through the shadowy wilderness, has been replaced by the locomotive, sweeping across the country with the velocity of the wind, and drawing hundreds of tons of freight, seemingly without effort; messages are forwarded from Cincinnati to



Vicina or Hong Kong in less time than the old pioneers could send them to Covington; and the hamlet of logs has developed into a metropolis of marble, brick and iron. To detail the successions of this progress, the upward movements of the evolution, would be a limitless task. In these few pictured pages we have set down some of the chronicles of the beginnings, to show the Spartan simplicity and valor of the forefathers; and occasional episodes of later years, in themselves full of interest and significance. We who know and love the Cincinnati of to-day can complete the antithesis, and realize how the obscure and perilous little frontier post, once known as THE MAN SLAUGHTERER, has won for itself, in a single short century, the just and imperial titles of THE QUEEN OF THE WEST and THE PARIS OF AMERICA.

Our companion at least may make, to show the magnitude of the advance. About the middle period of the town's development, "Trollope's Bazaar," which is portrayed at the head of this little chapter, was erected, to serve at once as music-hall and coffee-house, and as a great bazaar for the sale of a variety of goods, amazing in those days of simplicity. Also on this page is a picture of the colossal edifice of The John Shillito Company, on Race, Seventh, and George Streets, devoted to the wholesale and retail trade in all manner of dry-goods, carpets, furnishings, and thousands of articles useful and beautiful, from all the markets of the civilized and semi-civilized world. With its six stories above ground, its magnificent dome and rotunda, 20 feet high and 60 feet in diameter, its grand stairways and swift-running elevators, its army of over a thousand employees, and its prodigious sales, running up into many millions of dollars yearly, and its floor-spaces, covering more ground than New York's Madison Square, and crowded with goods, this palace of trade, so fittingly and appropriately with Cincinnati, is of to-day of which it is one of the most popular and famous features, drawing its patrons also from a thousand towns, between the Western Reserve and the Blue-Grass country of Kentucky. Founded way back in the year 1830, this powerful and enterprising mercantile company has grown with the city, until ten years ago it occupied its present sumptuous home, a triumph of dignified, simple, artistic and appropriate architecture, where every thing can be procured, from an embroidery needle or a skein of silk to the full trousseau of a patrician bride, or the duceries of a palace hotel. The old Trollope Bazaar could be lost beyond recall in an unconsidered corner of this mountain of glass and stone, just as in the majestic Cincinnati of to-day, a thousand Losandvilles and Fort Washingtons, with their colonists and garrisons, could be hidden away, amid its multifarious scenes of peace and plenty and splendor.



FACSIMILE OF CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

Issued to Capt. James Chambers, after the battle of Waterloo

change, and with whom he remained for a number of years. While serving his clerkship, and by constant application to his studies, supplemented by his naturally keen foresight, he soon acquired that knowledge of commercial affairs which so successfully ensured to his benefit during his entire business life.

In 1830 he severed his connection with Messrs. Blatchley & Simpson, and entered into partnership with Wm. V. Burnet, Mr. Burnet being the father of James McLaughlin, the well-known architect, and the designer of the building now occupied by The John Shillito Company, under the firm name of McLaughlin & Shillito, — the business being carried on on the east side of Main Street, between Cincinatti and the Pearl, in the same building in which now stands the First National Bank, and Mr. Shillito associated himself with Mr. Robert W. Burnet and Mr. James Pullen, under the firm name of Shillito, Burnet, & Pullen. In 1833 they moved their business to the west side of Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, which time the fact of their success for so short a time was well known by the townspeople as being indicative of a very large trade. They met with continued success, when, in 1837, Mr. Shillito purchased the interest of his partners, and established the firm of John Shillito & Co., the company consisting of M. H. Coats, Isaac Stevens, William Woods, and Alfred H. Hubbard. In 1840 he removed the business to the north side of Fourth Street, between Main and Sycamore, where he had erected what at that time was considered the most commodious dry-goods store west of the Alleghenies.

At the above time, Mr. Shillito remained for 20 years in the mercantile firm of 1840, when having bought out his various partners, he became sole proprietor. The business continued prosperous, and realizing that it would soon become necessary to have more room to accommodate his rapidly increasing trade, he secured the lot on the south side of Fourth St., between Vine and Race, just west of the new Chamber of Commerce Building, now in course of construction; where he built the large and well-known store of to-day, in which the firm moved Sept. 1, 1850.

Mr. Shillito died Sept. 10, 1872, in the seventy-first year of his age, after having lived to see his last and greatest mercantile achievement crowned with eminent success. The firm of John Shillito & Co. was succeeded by The John Shillito Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio on June 28, 1852, who are now conducting the business.



The Suburbs.

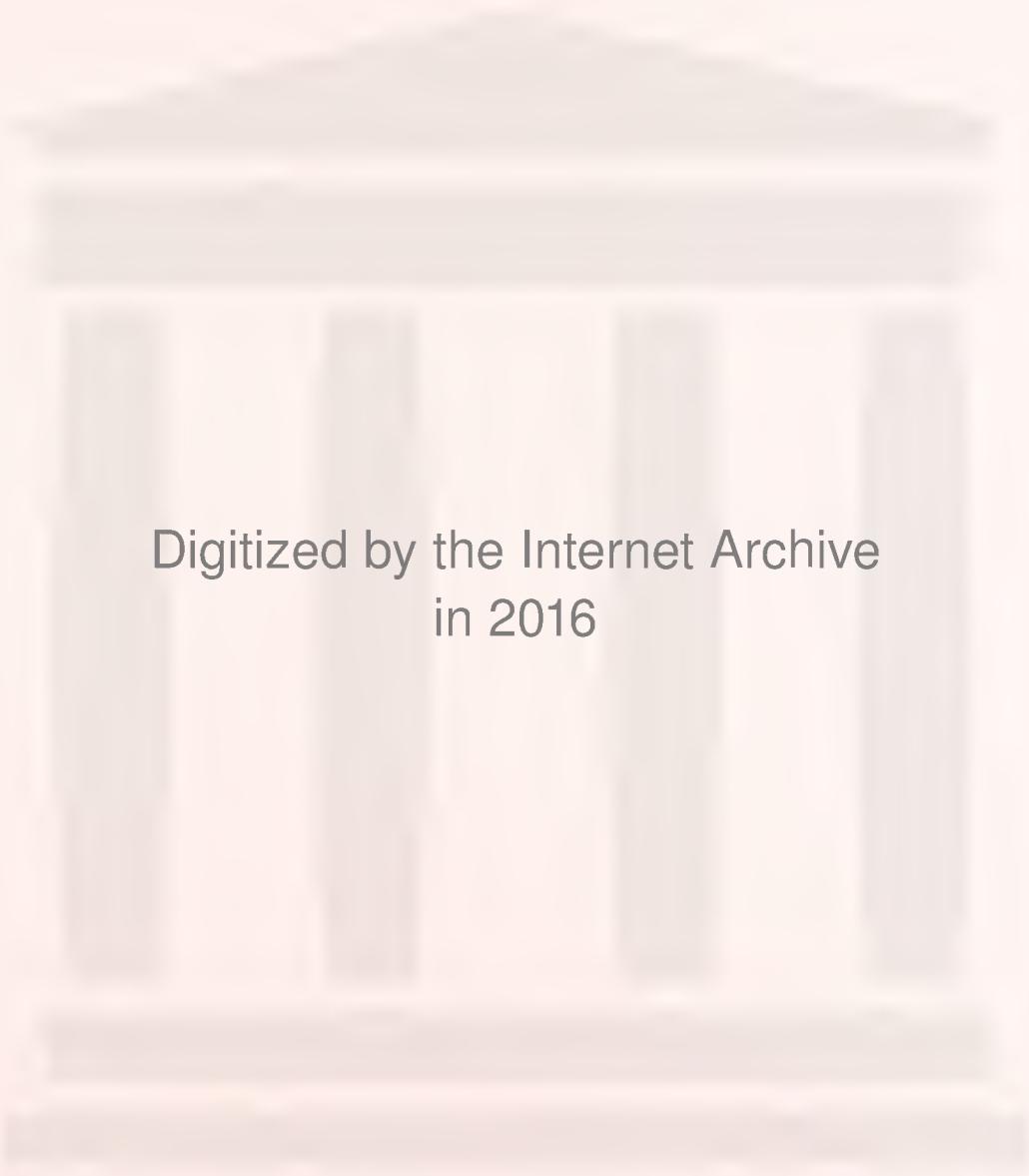
CILTON is a lovely suburb north of the Burnet-Woods Park, forming a great landscape-garden, finely developed in its scenery, and enriched with scores of stately country-houses, most of which are of stone and stand amid spacious grounds. Among these are the famous estates of the Probasco, Starbarger, Newell, Bowler, Richard-Smith, and other well-known families. There are nearly twenty miles of tree-lined avenues, with a handsome town hall and other public buildings, but no shops nor factories. Nowhere else in all America, is there a suburb of such refined beauty, whether of situation or of architecture.

MOUNT AUBURN, among the ancient out-lots of Cincinnati, was conveyed by John Cleves Symmes

in the most natural way, from the numerous clear

springs and the groves of tall forest-trees that beatify its undulating surface. An avenue 100 feet wide leads to the entrance, which is guarded by a noble group of Norman-Gothic buildings.

The great pleasure-ground of Cincinnati is Eden Park, a mile and a half in extent, and the picturesque highlands between Deer Creek and the Ohio River, most of which was bought of the Longworth estate in 1865, for nearly half a million dollars. From these beautiful hills, 300 feet above the river, a rare and wonderful view is outspread, including the great city below with its miles of close-set buildings and fringe of steamboats and rams of highlands; the long bends of the Ohio, sweeping downward toward



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